

XI. *Notes on the Genus Schematiza* (Phytophaga, Gallerucidæ), with *Descriptions of New Species*. By the Rev. HAMLET CLARK, M.A., F.L.S., V.-P. Ent. Soc.

[Read September 5th, 1864.]

THE South American genus *Schematiza* contains within it species that vary considerably among each other in form and sculpture. Some (and these the most striking in size and beauty) have deeply costate elytra; others have their elytra perfectly plain: some are broadly dilated towards their apex; others have the sides of their elytra parallel. The species are for the most part coloured with irregular flavous bands, and may be at once separated from other *Gallerucidæ* by their sufficiently short and broadly dilated antennæ: this dilatation is not irregular or confined to one or two articulations, but gradually progressive from the first and also from the apical joints towards the middle. In form the species are more or less elongate and depressed; not subcylindrical, as in *Adimonia* and *Galleruca*. The following diagnosis will suffice to point out the limits of the genus.

SCHEMATIZA (Chev.)

Corporis forma vel oblongo-ovalis (versus apicem plus minus dilatata), vel parallela; depressa, pube tenuissimâ satis vestita. *Palpi maxillares* articulo ultimo dilatato, et ad apicem acuminato, plerumque ut in genere *Adimonia*. *Antennæ* robustæ; in quibusdam speciebus versus apicem subproductæ, sed semper ad medium dilatatæ; hac dilatatione ab articulo basali etiamque ab 11^{mo} vel 10^{mo} sensim et paulatim auctâ; articuli compressi aliquando, et aliquando subcylindrici; art. 3^{tus} longitudine primum (ad apicem dilatatum) superat. *Caput* penitus verticale, vix porrectum. *Thorax* transversus, depressus, plerumque marginibus subelevatis, ita ut discus totus excavatus videtur. *Elytra* plerumque costata (costis latis etiamque profundis, sed haud apicem attingentibus), aliquando autem plana et sublævigata. *Pedes* robusti, *unguiculi* vel appendiculati (ut in *S. Lycoides*) vel undique bifidi, ita ut quadri-unguiculatæ species apparent (ut in *S. Hispiformi*, et presertim in *S. flavofasciatâ*).

§ A. Species elytris apice rotundatis.

a. Elytris costatis. [Sp. 1—10.]

b. Elytris planis. [Sp. 11—14.]

§ B. Species elytris apice emarginatis. [Sp. 15, 16.]

In order that I might be supplied with as much material as possible in my examination of the genus, my friend Mr. Baly has liberally placed in my hands the whole of the species in his collection. I have not, however, accepted his kind suggestion that I should describe the uniques which that collection contains; it is better that these should be left to be described by himself at some future day, for this simple reason, which I deem to be not only important but of general application:—such is the multiplication of species that are becoming known to us, and such therefore the difficulty of accurately describing them, that *typical specimens*, on which descriptions are based, become of greater importance than ever; and hence I venture to believe that every worker will specially desire to have always within his reach the materials on which his own work has been based; in the case of monographs this difficulty must of course be accepted as unavoidable; it seems, however, to my mind that it is better to avoid it when possible.

It will be seen that I have omitted to notice certain manuscript names in Dejean's Catalogue: I have done so with regret, but I can ascertain nothing with certainty respecting them.

§ A. Species elytris apice rotundatis.

a. Elytris costatis.

1. *S. Lycoïdes*, Guér. (Cuv. *Règne Anim. Ins.* p. 303.)

Oblongo-ovalis, ad apicem rotundata, depressa, costata, subtiliter et crebre variolata, flava, nigro-notata: *caput* variolatum, nigrum; *thorax* transversus (ad apicem modice excavatus, lateribus antice rotundatis et basi transversâ) depressus, et ad margines latè sed haud profunde exfossus; quoad colorem latera latè flava sunt, discus medius nigrescit; *scutellum* triangulare, nigrum; *elytra* modice post medium ampliora costas quinque continent, una suturalis et communis, altera marginalis, tres quoque intervallo æquali mediæ haud apicem attingent; costæ exstantes, sed præcipue sublateralis prominens versus humeros exstat; quoad colorem elytra flava sunt, vittâ abbreviatâ apud scutellum et apice latè nigris; vitta abbreviata inter suturam et costam 2^dam longitudine elytri dimidium haud æquat; apex quoque quoad partem

tertiam elytrorum nigrescit; *antennæ* satis elongatæ et latæ, nigræ; ita quoque *pedes* et *corpus* inferius.

Long. corp. lin. 6—5½; lat. lin. 3—2¾.

It is probable that *S. Lycoides* is subject to some variation of pattern in the anterior part of the elytra: in one of the examples before me there is a trace of dark colouring between the 2nd and 3rd costæ, and also again near the margination; even, however, should the anterior part be in any examples entirely dark, the difference of the form of the elytra, which are more parallel, or rather less broadly rounded behind the middle, will abundantly separate this from the following species.

In the Collections of Mr. Baly and the Rev. H. Clark. The insect is taken in Brazil.

2. *S. amplicornis*, n. sp.

Lata, undique quinque-costata, subtiliter granulata, nigra, fasciâ flavâ mediâ: *caput* subtiliter granulatum, nigrum; *thorax* depressus, latè transversus, antice modice excavatus, ad latera rotundatus, et apicem versus contractus; margo basalis transversus est; apud latera thorax longitudinaliter latè et haud profundè excavatur, hæc fovea undique flava est, disco medio corrugato et nigro; *scutellum* triangulare est, colore nigrum; *elytra* versus medium rotundato-ampliata, ad apicem rotundata (vix dehiscentia), depressa et apud apicem declivia, ad humeros thorace paululum latiora, gradatim ad post medium ampliatur; in utroque elytro costæ quinque apparent, una communis suturalis, una marginalis, tresque aliæ mediæ intervallis æquis, his haud apicem attingentibus, sed costis 2 et 3 juxta apicem sese attingentibus; marginatio undique ad apicem latè ampliatur; quoad faciem elytra leviter et sæpissime punctis confertis ornantur (punctis haud profundis et inordinatis), quoad colorem nigrescunt, humeris anguste flavis, fasciâque mediâ latâ transversâ flavâ; hujus fasciæ margines anterior et posterior inæquales in intervallis singulis costarum subcirculares deflectuntur; *antennæ* robustæ sunt et nigræ, articulis ad medium antennarum valde ampliatis; *pedes* et *corpus* infra nigrescunt.

Long. corp. lin. 6; lat. lin. 3½.

S. amplicornis differs from *S. Lycoides* in being broader and less parallel as well as different in coloration; its much larger size will distinguish it from all other species of the genus before me. I have a single specimen from the Chevrolat Collection, received by M. Chevrolat from Brazil.

3. *S. vicina*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, apice rotundata, elytris paulum debiscentibus, flava, nigro-maculata: *caput* nigrum; *thorax* transversus, lateribus rotundatis sed haud ad apicem coarctis, margine antico paulum excavato, basi transversa, angulis posticis subrotundatis, sculptura ut in speciebus præcedentibus; *scutellum* subcordatum, nigrum; *elytra* ad humeros thorace sublatis, et deinde gradatim ampliora; a basi ad apicis regionem sunt sulci quatuor profundi lati, interstitiis rotundatis; horum externus profundissimus est post humeros, suturalis et 2^{ndus} æquales, paralleli, tertius (minor subobsoletus) inter 2^{um} et marginalem vix apparet; quoad colorem, elytra flava (pube densâ et tenui flavâ vestita), vittâ abbreviatâ ad suturam et basi latè nigris; vitta abbreviata a sutura usque ad sulcum primum minus quam elytrorum dimidium occupat; apex quoque latè niger est; *antennæ* incrassatæ, nigrae; *pedes corpusque* subtus quoque nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 2.

S. vicina differs entirely from the preceding species by the sculpture of the elytra, although the mere patterns are in some degree similar; instead of sharply defined and narrow ridges we have here rather longitudinal depressions, the intervals being rounded off; the flavous coloration of the insect is formed by very close and fine pubescence; the sutural marking of the elytra between the suture and the first channel extends nearly half-way to the apex, the medial termination of it being not abruptly transverse, but pointed; between this marking and the shoulders there are traces of other markings also, suggesting the possibility of the whole anterior part of the elytra being fuscous: the apical marking broadly extends from the margination to the suture, its upper margin being obliquely circular; the boundary line at the suture is at the distance of one-fifth of the whole elytra, and from that point extends in a generally semicircular direction till it reaches the margination at about the same distance from the apex. The form also (as well as the sculpture, and to some degree the pattern) of *S. vicina* differs from that of the preceding species; it is (being a much smaller insect) more parallel, more attenuate; the sides of the elytra being manifestly more rounded.

I have a single specimen from La Ferté's Collection, received from Brazil; in the Collection also of Mr. Baly.

4. *S. æquinocialis*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, subparallela, leviter canaliculata, flava, nigro-ornata: *caput* nigrum apparet, labro etiamque in fronte maculâ insulatâ flavis; ad frontem fovea est media obsoleta, a basi usque ad antennarum basin; *thorax* transversus est, latitudine (ad medium) vix duplo longitudine majori; apex modice excavatus est, basis transversa, latera rotundata et haud apicem versus constricta; sculptura ut in specie præcedenti; undique latè depressus (ad medium fovea longitudinalis apparet); quoad colorem niger, lateribus undique latè etiamque vittâ mediâ flavis; *scutellum* rotundato-triangulari, pube densâ flavâ vestitum; *elytra* subparallela, thorace paululum latiora, apice rotundata (elytrorum apicibus vix dehiscens); juxta suturam carina haud apicem attingens patet, et altera a humeris vix ad medium extendit; quoad colorem fascia media nigra (ad basin vittâ communi nigrâ juncta) etiamque apex latè niger elytra flava ornant; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ; *pedes* nigri, femorum basibus fusco-adumbratis; *abdomen corpusque* subtus nigra.

Long. corp. lin. 4; lat. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

This beautiful species is allied to *S. vicina*, but is readily separated from it by its different sculpture, as well as by its pattern of colours. I have a single specimen in my Collection received from Columbia.

5. *S. venusta*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovalis, subparallela, leviter costata, nigra, flavo-ornata; *caput* ad medium foveolatum, nigrum; *thorax* transversus, latitudine vix duplo longitudinem superans, lateribus rotundatis, flavus, vittis duabus latis nigris mediis, parallelis; *scutellum* semicirculare, nigro-fuscum; *elytra* subparallela, elongata, leviter costata, nigra, fasciâ mediâ inæqualiter marginatâ, maculâ ad humeros longitudinali, alterâque apud scutellum minori, communi, flavis: *corpus* subtus, *pedes* et *antennæ* nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the same size and generally of the same pattern as *S. æquinocialis*; it differs however from that species by its less distinctly marked costa on the elytra, as well as by the difference of details of coloration: the two thoracic vittæ are broader, the humeral flavous markings are much smaller, and the flavous fascia of the elytra is medial, and not, as in *S. æquinocialis*, post-

medial; in size also this fascia is narrower and not quite so irregularly wavy in form.

From the Amazon district; collected by Mr. Bates.

In the Collections of Mr. Baly and the Rev. H. Clark.

6. *S. frenata*, Guér. (Cuv. *Règne An. Ins.* p. 304).

Oblongo-ovalis, subparallela, costata, flava, lineis duabus a capite ad elytrorum medium fasciâque latâ mediâ nigris; *caput* omnino nigrum; *thorax* transversus, lateribus sinuato-rotundatis, apice subemarginato, basi transversa, anguli antiei et præsertim postiei rotundantur, ad medium fovea obsoleta vix apparet; *thorax* flavus est, lineis duabus submediis et parum obliquis a capite ad basin nigris; *scutellum* sat magnum, flavum; *elytra* thorace latiora, subparallela, ad apicem rotundata (apicibus singulis apud suturam haud dehiscens); costæ duæ (versus suturam) alteræque duæ penitus obsoletæ (versus marginem) apparent; hæ haud apicem attingunt; quoad colorem elytra flava sunt, fasciâ transversâ post-mediâ latâ lineisque duabus inter costas 1 et 2 nigris; *antennæ*, *pedes* *corpusque* subtus nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{3}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$.

I can trace no tendency to variation among the three specimens before me; the medial, or rather somewhat post-medial fascia is on its upper margin transverse, on its lower arcuate, being much broader at the suture than at the margination (both boundary lines being interrupted by the different costæ, and irregular); the breadth of the fascia at the suture is about one-third of the whole length of the elytra.

The species is found in Columbia.

In the Collections of Mr. W. Wilson Saunders and the Rev. H. Clark.

Schematiza dimidiata, Guér. (Cuv. *Règne An. Ins.* p. 303),

Is described by Guérin as from Dory, New Guinea, and placed by him next to *S. frenata*. I do not recognise the description, but whatever the species may be, it can hardly belong to the genus before us, which is exclusively South American.

7. *S. flavofasciata*, Guér. (Cuv. *Règne An. Ins.* p. 304),

Ovalis, subparallela, leviter costata, nigra, thoracis lateribus et elytrorum vittâ mediâ flavis: *caput* nigrum: *thorax* transversus, depressus, latera subrotundata apicem versus paulum

coarctantur; margines anterior et posterior ambo recti et transversi sunt; ad latera undique latè depressio fit; thorax niger est, lateribus (et interdum linea media obsoleta) flavis; *scutellum* nigrum; *elytra* subparallela, thorace latiora, humeris sat exstantibus, ad apicem rotundata, et haud ad suturam dehiscencia; undique 3 vel 4 sulci apparent, haud profundi, interdum obsoleti, haud apicem attingentes; quoad colorem *elytra* nigra sunt, ad humeros autem macula minuta, et ad medium fascia lata transversa, ad margines attingens, flavæ sunt; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ; *pedes* et *corpus* subtus nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{3}{4}$.

S. flavofasciata differs from *S. lineaticollis* (post, p. 266), by its much greater breadth, its broader fascia, and its less distinctly-marked costæ on the *elytra*, as well as by the markings on the thorax; it is much smaller, and comparatively broader than *S. vicina* (ante, p. 262). The fascia of the *elytron* is transverse both at its superior and inferior margin, not oblique as in *S. frenata*; the line of margination is, however, not straight, but sinuate.

A form, which I take to be a variety of this species, is rather narrower in breadth, and has the humeral marking continued broadly to the medial fascia, the fascia itself being much more irregular in outline; it may be indeed that this will prove to be a separate species.

I took several specimens of *S. flavofasciata* when at Petropolis, near Rio Janeiro, with Mr. J. Gray, in February, 1857, and also at the same place specimens of the variety.

In the Collections of Mr. Wilson Saunders, Mr. Baly and the Rev. H. Clark.

8. *S. præusta*, n. sp.

Elongata, subparallela, costata, flavo-fulva, *elytro* singulo ad apicem rotundato, apice tenuiter nigro: *caput* nigrum; *thorax* modice transversus, depressus, latera sinuato-rotundata, margines autem anterior et posterior recti et transversi; thorax undique ad margines latè excavatus est; quoad colorem flavo-fulvus, maculâ mediâ insulari nigro-fuscâ; *scutellum* flavo-fuscum; *elytra* paulum thorace latiora elongata sunt et sat parallela; humeri vix exstant; inter suturam et marginem costæ tres apparent, una media, major, et undique altera minor, interdum obsoleta; hæ tres nec apicem attingunt; *elytra* flavo-fulva sunt, apex autem tenuiter fuscus est, ita et

basis (obsolete) prope scutellum; *antennæ* valde incrassatæ, apicem versus tenuiores, nigræ: *corpus* subtus *pedesque* nigri, horum femora (ad basin) flavo adumbrantur.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

More narrow and elongate than its congeners, and, moreover, notable by its pale fulvous colour, the apex of the elytra only and the medial disc of the thorax alone being black.

I have two examples of the species before me, which differ in no respect from each other; one from Buenos Ayres, from M. Chevrolat, and the other from South Brazil, from M. Reiche's Collection.

9. *S. lineaticollis*, n. sp.

Elongato- et sub-ovalis, vix costata, nigra, flavo-ornata: *caput* nigrum, ad apicem rufo-flavum; *thorax* transversus, lateribus rotundatis et subsinuatis, transverse depressus, flavus, vittâ undique nigrâ, æquali, a margine anteriori usque ad basin pertingenti; *scutellum* subcirculare, flavum; *elytra* penitus parallela, versus apicem sublatis, undique costis duabus brevibus obsoletis nec basin nec apicem attingentibus ornata; nigra, regione scutellari, margine undique ante-medio, et fasciâ latâ post-mediâ (versus margines ampliore) flavis; fasciæ margines haud recti sed inæqualiter instructi; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ: *corpus* subtus et *pedes* omnino nigri.

Long. corp. lin. 3; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{3}$.

The thorax of this species resembles that of *S. frenata* (*ante*, p. 264); but the elytra abundantly differ. The general pattern is the same, but in the species before us there is a flavous fascia on a black ground; in *S. frenata* the fascia is black and the elytra are flavous.

New Granada. From the Collection of M. La Ferté.

10. *S. nigricollis*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, subcostata, nigra, flavo-maculata: *caput* ad frontem longitudinaliter subfoveolatum, nigrum, labro et parte anteriori flavis; *thorax* transversus, latera rotundata et vix emarginata apparent, depressa tamen et marginata; quoad colorem thorax niger est, lateribus tenuiter flavis; *scutellum* subquadratum, nigrum; *elytra* parallela, attenuata, apud basin usque ad ante medium undique bi-costata, nigra; plaga lata, post-media, transversa, sed irregularis et inæqualiter instructa tertiam partem elytrorum occupat; *antennæ* satis

robustæ, nigræ : *corpus* subtus nigrum ; *pedes* quoque nigri, femorum anteriorum basibus flavo-adumbratis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; lat. lin. 1.

A beautiful little species from New Granada, to be separated from all others by its broad *post*-medial flavous band, as well as by its slender and parallel form, and its two abbreviated and slightly raised costæ on the elytra.

From the Collection of M. La Ferté.

§ A. Species elytris apice rotundatis.

b. Elytris planis.

11. *S. antennalis*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, nigra, flavo-notata : *caput* nigrum, antice infra antennarum basin flavum ; *thorax* transversus, depressus, lateribus subsinuatis vix rotundatis et versus apicem approximantibus, nigro-fuscus, ad latera latè flavus ; *scutellum* triangulare ; *elytra* satis parallela, confertim punctata, fusco-nigra ; apud humeros macula flava marginalis versus apicem extendit, alteraque minuta insulata undique apud apicem ; *antennæ* nigræ, robustæ, ad medium incrassatæ : *corpus* subtus nigro-fuscum ; *pedes* nigri, femorum basibus rufo-flavis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

A narrower and more elongate species than *S. apicalis* of this paper (*post*, p. 268), and differs also from it in the marginal marking of the elytra, and the coloration of the thorax.

Brazil.

12. *S. annulicornis*, n. sp.

Parallela, subdepressa, nigro-fusca, flavo-marginata : *caput* nigrum, ore et labro flavis ; *thorax* transversus, ad latera rotundatus et valde marginatus, nigro-fuscus, lateribus tenuiter flavis ; *scutellum* triangulare, rufo-fuscum ; *elytra* parallela, nigro-fusca, undique ad suturam (tenue) etiamque apud margines flavo-vittata (vittis æqualibus, rectis, et apicem attingentibus) : *corpus* subtus nigrum ; *antennæ* robustæ, nigro-fuscæ, articulo ultimo flavo, etiamque 3, 4 et 5 apud bases flavo-annulatis ; *pedes* nigri, femorum basibus flavis.

Long. corp. lin. 3 ; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The only species of the genus in which the margins of the elytra are distinctly and evenly flavous.

A single specimen in my Collection, received by M. Chevrolat from Columbia.

13. *S. scutellaris*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, depressa, nigra, flavo-ornata: *caput* ad frontem depressum, flavum, labro et maculâ mediâ insulari ad basin nigris; *thorax* transversus, margine basali ad medium emarginato; latera parallela sunt, vix sinuata vel approximantia, sed ad angulos anticos breviter rotundata; *thorax* undique versus latera longitudinaliter quasi excavatus est; nigro-fuscus, latera latè et margo anterior tenuè flavescunt; *scutellum* subcordatum, nigro-fuscum; *elytra* parallela, plana, nigro-fusca; fascia lata media et ad humeros (apud margines), et versus apicem (sed tenuiter, et vix apicem ipsum attingens) sese latè extendit; fascia flava, margo autem undique suturalis fusco adumbratur; *antennæ* satis robustæ, nigræ; *pedes* et *corpus* subtus omnino nigri apparent.

Long. corp. lin. 3; lat. lin. 1.

S. scutellaris is not unlike in size and form *S. axillaris* of Guérin (Cuv. *Règne An.* 304), from Cayenne; it will be seen, however, to be somewhat more robust; the thorax also is different in form, the margins in Guérin's species being sub-contracted towards the apex, not parallel as in the species before us; the pattern also is obviously different; any black variety of *S. scutellaris* (should such exist) may, I believe, easily be separated by the above differences from the ordinary type of *S. axillaris*.

A single specimen is in my Collection, received by the Marquis La Ferté from Venezuela.

14. *S. apicalis*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, sed satis robusta, pube flavâ et sparsâ vestita, nigro-picea: *caput* nigrum, labro flavo; *thorax* latus, ad latera rotundatus, ad discum medium depressus, ita ut transversè excavatus apparet; rufo-flavus, ad medium fusco-niger; *scutellum* triangulare, nigrum; *elytra* parallela, rufo-fusca, crebre punctata, ad latera pube flavâ rarius vestita; apud apicem undique macula minuta apparet, flava, insulata; *antennæ* robustæ, nigræ: *corpus* subtus nigro-fuscum; *pedes* rufo-flavi, nigro-adumbrati.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

At first sight this species appears to be a ♀ of *S. antennalis* (*ante*, p. 267); it is, however, quite distinct, not only in coloration (the legs being flavous instead of piceous, the elytra being without any marginal flavous marking, and the colour of the elytra

more tinged with rufous than in that species), but also in form; the elytra are manifestly more robust, and *more* approaching to cylindrical; and the whole insect is shorter and more evenly parallel.

New Granada. From the Collection of M. La Ferté.

§ B. Species elytris apice emarginatis.

15. *S. Hispiformis*, n. sp.

Oblonga, depressa, apicem versus dilatata, fortiter costata, flava, nigro-ornata: *caput* breve, foveolâ mediâ et excavatione undique ad oculorum margines; quoad colorem nigrum; *thorax* transversus, lateribus sinuato-rotundatis (vel aliquando ad medium emarginatis), discus medio longitudinaliter depressus, niger, latè undique flavus; *scutellum* subtriangulare, nigro-fuscum; *elytra* depressa, ad apicem latiora, apicibus rotundatis, apud suturam haud dehiscentibus, sed ad apicem ipsum undique valde rotundato-emarginatis; costæ quatuor elytron singulum ornant, duæ exstantes magnæ (juxta suturam et juxta marginem), inter has, et inter externam et marginem duæ alteræ apparent, minores (interdum quatuor omnes æquantur); inter costas majores vitta irregularis nigra a basi extendit ad maculam apicalem (hâc mâcula magnâ, et apud latera medium versus sese tendenti); *antennæ* robustæ, sat elongatæ, articulis 3—7 ampliatis: *corpus* subtus et *pedes* nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

The peculiar emargination at the extreme apex of the elytra is an abundant separation of the species before us from its congeners; in general form it reminds us at once of an *Odontota*, as is suggested by the excellent MS. name given it by M. Chevrolat, and which I preserve.

The species is found in Brazil. I captured three specimens at Petropolis in the Organ Mountains, during my visit there with Mr. John Gray, in February, 1857.

16. *S. emarginata*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, rufo-flava, thoracis medio elytrorumque basi scutellari et apice nigris: *caput* nigrum, frons autem ad antennarum insertionem rufo-fusca est; *thorax* transversus, latera sinuato-rotundata vel ad medium emarginata; margines anterior et posterior recti, transversi; thorax per totum discum depressus est, marginibus undique elevatis et quasi

sursum inflectis, nigro-fuscus, marginibus anterioribus et posterioribus tenuiter, lateralibusque latè flavis; *scutellum* fuscum; *elytra* parallela, sat elongata, costis undique tribus elevatis; hæ costæ haud ad apicem attingunt; ad apicem, suturam juxta, *elytra* valde emarginata sunt, ita ut apex ipse suturalis quasi mucronatus est; quoad colorem *elytra* flava vel rufo-flava apparent, sed sutura juxta *scutellum* apexque (latè et transversè) nigrescunt: *corpus* subtus *antennæ*que nigræ; *pedes* etiam nigri, femorum basibus fusco-adumbratis.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The emargination at the apex of the *elytra* separates this species from all others before me except *S. Hispiformis*; in colour it approaches *S. præusta* (*ante*, p. 265).

Brazil. In the Collections of Mr. Baly and the Rev. H. Clark.